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The country has already discovered that the Grover clover is a poor quality of rag-

What a boon a Harrison administration and a Tom Reed Congress would be to the American people!

The President is for the Canadian coal trust that is to be, and in favor of the Sugar Trust that is.

And yet there is ground to hope that the Democratic Congress cannot agree to repeal

the McKinley law.

The President, as the much consecrated one, seems to have mistaken the Nova Scotia coal syndicate for the altar of his coun-

The Debs insurrection did not shrink the loans of the New York banks, but the Democratic tariff wrangle cut them down a mil-

If a Democratic gentleman from Georgia should suddenly rise in the House of Representatives now and ask "Where are we at?" who could answer him?

A few hundred first-class places would be a powerful argument just now for the President to use on Congress; but, alas! he disposed of them during the pendency of the bill repealing the Sherman purchase act.

There are not a hundred men in Indiana, outside of the faithful ranks of the postmasters, who will say that they have not had enough of the Democratic Congress and a much consecrated Democratic Presi-

Debs is of the opinion that he will never take part in another strike. He is probably right for reasons, one of which is connected with federal courts and another with that impressive fact that enough's

All of the States of the Argentine Republic except one are bankrupt, while the national paper money passes for only onethird of its face value. Still we have a few men in this country who are shouting for that kind of money.

It is suggested that the Pullman monopoly may be broken by State and federal legislation compelling railroads to equip their own passenger trains and prohibit the subletting of the sleeping-car service to any private company or individual.

hardly do to speak of the Japanese as barbarians or heathen because of their wholesale slaughter of their Chinese enemies. The implement of war that caused the destruction was one of the latest inventions of Christian civilization.

If the Journal does not misunderstand the esteemed Mr. Debs it was Mr. Pullman and the railroad companies who or ganized the late strike just for the sake of getting him (Debs) in jail. But if the Journal understands the facts Debs is

The Washington Post thinks Indiana is just discovering what a sham and fraud Daniel W. Voorhees is. The Post is mistaken. Indiana has been "on to" him for a long time, but it never said anything while the rest of the country was willing to accept him as a statesman.

The fact that several Indiana Democratic members, including Mr. Bynum, believe that it is better to pass the Senate bill rather than put the matter over, forces one to the painful conclusion that the Indiana statesmen have not heard the heavy boom of the Sentinel's broadside.

Before President Cleveland consents to act as mediator between China and Japan he should exact pledges that those countries will not treat him like a baseball umpire. His unhappy experience as wouldbe mediator between the House and Senate should have taught him caution.

"Has any member of the conference committee a letter from the President in his pocket?" inquired Senator Voorhees when he had rapped those antagonists to order on Saturday. The Journal is pleased to find that the senior Senator, with all his troubles, has not given himself up to inconsolable grief.

An unprecedented cotton crop in prospect, following three of the largest known, has overstocked the market and caused a decline in prices, yet the Atlanta Constitution deludes itself with the idea that the decline is because gold is going up. A gold dollar could never be hired for so low a rate of interest as now.

The correspondents of several papers which are sustaining the President speak of the interference of the President with tariff legislation, which certainly is of most remarkable character. He has foilowed up the Wilson letter by practically making himself the dictator of the House members of the conference committee and declaring to members of that branch that | charges. Her purpose is to form a league | pupils. This is the first hint given of the | tired feelings and that dragged sensation.

they must adhere to the Wilson bill or stand for free coal and ores to the bitter end. It is well understood that Secretary Carlisle, with whom the President should confer in this matter, leans toward the Senate, with whose committee he has often been in consultation. Instead of doing this, Secretary Gresham has become, with Secretary Lamont, the adviser of the President, and the two whistle with the wind to make themselves solid with the autocrat. The power of the President over the House Democrats is illustrated by the fact that when it was made known to the President that Representative Springer was circulating a petition for signers to call a caucus, Tuesday, he was called off, and several members who had signed desired to withdraw their names unless the date of the meeting should be postponed. By other means, and by means which no other President would ever have dreamed of resorting to, Mr. Cleveland is desperately endeavoring to bring the Democrats in the House to firmly face the Senate and fight the executive's battle to the end.

THE DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE.

The Democratic Senate, with two or three exceptions, will insist on its tariff bill; the President will insist upon free coal, and the House is divided between the two, a majority of the Democrats being eager to vote for the Senate bill if the President would let them, so eager are they to be rid of the matter and go home. Such is the Democratic situation regarding tariff legislation in Washington. Between the President and the Gorman coterie the contention is more determined now than a week ago. They have clinched for a death struggle. The two or three Senators who would be with the President must vote with the Gorman following or defeat the passage of any bill. There is no reason to believe that the Senate conferees will yield to the free coal demand or the reciprocal coal pretext of the President, because to do so would be to make certain the defeat of any tariff legislation. As it is the Democrats in the Senate have just enough votes to pass their bill. A change in that bill affecting coal or sugar in conference would insure its defeat in the Senate. That fact is admitted by all except the President, who is too thoroughly en raged to realize that the last thing which a half dozen Democratic Senators will de is to do his bidding. The Washington cor respondent of the Chicago Herald, an ad ministration paper, makes the situation in the Senate very clear when he says that three Democratic Senators-Brice, Gorman and Smith-are protectionists, and really prefer the McKinley law, and that a half dozen more Democratic Senators are "protectionists in spots"-Camden, Faulkner, Morgan and Pugh, when it comes to coal and ore, and Caffery and Blanchard, when it comes to sugar. The sugar schedule seems to be the one to which the House Democrats are most hostile, while the President would be very glad to sign a bill containing the Senate sugar schedule if he could secure free coal for the Nova Scotia coal syndicate. That is, all of these freetraders, including the President, are protectionists in spots in that they are looking out for special favors. The 212 Democrats in the House are the uncertain element in the wrangle. They would gladly vote for the Wilson bill, and there is reason to believe that a majority of them would now vote for the Senate bill if they could reach it and get a vote upon an instruction to the House conferees. Such is the situation now. It looks as if it must be the Senate bill or nothing. But it is a sorry spectacle that Democratic statesmen are

IDA WELLS'S WORK.

making of themselves.

The crusade of the young colored woman, Ida Wells, in England, in behalf of her race in the United States, has an importance and significance which whites in the South are beginning to see. At the outset they ridiculed her efforts and brushed the thought of her aside with all the careless contempt they feel for the negro who protests against their unjust and tyrannous authority over him. They knew that an unknown colored woman speaking in public would not be listened to by people of tanding and influence in their own locality no matter what her theme, and they could not comprehend that the case might be different elsewhere. They reckoned without consideration of the fact that in England there is little race prejudice against people of African blood, and that an intelligent negro is likely to be listened to with respect, if his topic is interesting. Miss Vells's subject was interesting to Englishmen for more than one reason. They had heard of the oppression of blacks by the whites of the South, and were ready to hear the story from one of the oppressed people, but there was a more personal and practical reason still for their attention Englishmen are constantly studying this country with a view, on the part of capitalists, to investment, and, on the part of workingmen, to the establishment of homes, Both classes are most desirable as citizens, and that part of the country which secures them as residents and investors is fortunate. But they are cautious people, and take no steps without due investigation. When they learn that negroes of the South are shot down and hanged and even burned at the stake on mere suspicion of having committed crime, and are refused legal protection and the right of self-defense, they hesitate to go into such a lawless region and where social conditions are so disturbed. The Englishman is respecter of law above all things, and is unable to understand why a black man should not have its benefits as well as white man. Miss Wells lectured before all classes of people; her lectures were printed, and she was interviewed at length by English newspapers, so that her story was widely circulated, and evidently, from the comments on it, created a deep impression. When the Southern press woke to the situation it began the defense of the region she assailed by calling her a "nigger," attacking her private character and circulating the stories in England. This not proving effective, they asserted that she was

acting as agent for a great Western land

company and that she was animated by

purely mercenary motives. But they could

not and do not deny the truth of her

whose mission shall be to secure legal justice and equality for negroes. Alone she may not be able to accomplish much, but hers is a move in the right direction, and she will undoubtedly be followed by others of her color working in the same cause. When intelligent and educated negroes devote themselves to the defense and the elevation of their race, and to creating a sentiment in their favor, the result must be good. Even the hide-bound Southerner must eventually succumb to outside pressure and the progress of new

A FACT TO BE GRASPED.

The professional agitator and those who derive their misinformation from him insist that the courts and the executives with the police and military power, have interposed to break Debs embargoes and tie-ups in the interest of the railroad managers and capitalists. Those who will give a few minutes' intelligent consideration to the matter will see that such assumptions are false and ridiculous. If railroads were mills and factories and not a public necessity the police would not be called out in case of strikes unless it were necessary to prevent the destruction of property. To tie up railroads in the manner Mr. Debs in his late dispatches was wont to qualify as "tight" means to stop the traffic which feeds a nation and sustains employment and industry. Such a tie-up would result in industrial death and would soon bring want and distress to millions of people. It was interstate commerce in behalf of which the judicial and executive officers interposed. It was not that engines were "killed," but that thousands of people were stopped in cars to suffer on switches in small places or in large towns without money to purchase food. It was because, in the words of Debs, "ice and milk were out of sight" as to price that the civil authorities called upon the military to clear the tracks, to the end that ice and milk and food might reach hundreds of thousands of poor people as well as a few hundred "capitalists." If the strike simply affected the output of a factory in which only the disagreeing employers and employes were concerned no court would have issued injunctions. It was because the Debsites undertook to strangle the commerce which is the life blood of the people, and not because they interfered with the private business of railroad corporations that the courts issued injunctions and marshals were sent to

serve them. As this topic is sure to be much talked about, and as the worker of the jawsmith variety and the vote-seeking demagogue on false issues are sure to present the late conflict as one between labor and railroad capital instead of between the Debsites and the traffic and commerce of the people, it is of first importance to cling to the fact that the Debs insurrection to paralyze traffic was a crime against the people for whom government has been instituted, and that it was in the interest of the people and not of railroad managers as such that the legal powers of that government were

invoked to defeat the Debsites. POPULIST INCONSISTENCY.

It should not be forgotten that when Sen-

ator Stewart declined to vote against the sugar differential, he not only voted for a trust which takes more money out of the pockets of the people than any other, but he voted a tax of \$60,000,000 upon sugar and at the same time threw away the chance of defeating the two bills which have put wool on the free list, by which 10 cents a pound will be lost on 300,000,000 pounds of wool to the producers, or \$30,000,000, and the prospects of the passage of which have reduced the value of sheep in the United States over \$40,000,000. Had Mr. Stewart voted with the Republicans on the differential it is asserted that both tariff bills would have been lost, in which event this \$70,000,000 of shrinkage in the sheep industry would have been partially recovered and all regained next year. All farmers may be said to be interested in the sheep industry, and every farming township in twothirds of the States would have been benefited. But when Mr. Stewart refused to vote against the "differential" he did all that he could to fix the \$60,000,000 of sugar tax upon all the consumers and the loss of \$70,000,000 to the wool industry upon thousands of farmers. He did this to get even with those who will not vote to coin less than 50 cents' worth of silver bullion owned by a limited number of capitalists into legal-tender silver dollar without cost. A million men are interested in the sheep industry as owners, while not 50,000 own silver mines, and not three times that number work in silver mines. By the free coinage of silver, a few thousand silver-mine owners, some of whom are now very rich, would be made very much richer and many would be made millionaires, while few others, taking the most favorable view of it, could be benefited. And yet this Senator Stewart, claiming to be a Populist, refused to give his vote to promote the defeat of a bill which in two items takes \$130,000,000 from

the masses and the farmers. For years the foremost nations of the world, those which are so considered, have been experimenting with the torpedo with so indifferent results that no naval authority has decided upon its real value in warfare. The torpedo made in Europe was tried in the Chilian war with unsatisfactory results. Now, however, one of the out of the way, and rather effete nations, Japan, introduces the torpedo into actual warfare with most accurate and destructive results. It may be that the foremost nations may learn something of the venerable dynasties of the East regarding modern warfare.

One of the Democratic arguments in favor of passing some kind of a tariff bill is that the McKinley bill, if left in force, will not provide sufficient revenue. It certainly will not if the Democrats continue for any length of time to increase the expenses of the government at the rate they have been doing, but this is a contingency not worth while for them to contemplate. Their time

for debt-building is limited. One of the humors of the School Board's proceedings last Friday night was President Martindale's assertion that a spirit of veneration for the present High School was rapidly developing among its former

existence of such a feeling, but by the time the ex-pupils get the \$122,000 purchase money for the new addition paid the sentiment will no doubt be much more intense.

The amateur archaeologists of central New York who announce the discovery of Indian coins dated fifty years before the landing of Columbus are likely to suffer embarrassment unless they can explain how the American savages became acquainted with the Roman calendar.

As Debs looks at the matter now he would not have had that strike take place for the world; and no doubt he is sincere. The man who thinks he is in a position to be a czar and the man who is out of jail on bond occupy very different points of

The Honolulu commissioners on their way to Washington decline to state what sort of a cat they have in their diplomatic bag, but since they admit that it is not a petition to restore Queen Lil it may be considered settled that it is not a black

A Pennsylvania woman who has been blind for several years has suddenly had her sight restored by the operation of the faith cure. If she could only transfer her faith to the blind gentlemen at Washington she would be her country's benefactor.

The longer it is considered the more it appears that the School Board's hasty real estate transaction is not so much a purchase as a sale.

voted against the repeal of the Sherman purchase act. Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is said to be an

A. I. C., Chesterfield: The Populists all

Lease. They are speaking of Messrs. Cleveland and Hill now as the heavenly twins.

adept at hypnotism. This explains Mr.

One thing shows plainly through Debs's Terre Haute speech-he wishes he nadn't.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

At the Summer Resort. "How does the thermometer stand?"

asked the summer girl. "It doesn't stand hereabouts," replied the summer young man. "The proprietor has fixed it so as to lie to the extent of about ten degrees.'

In True Sympathy.

"My sympathies," said the effervescing young woman, "are altogether with the dear Japanese."

"So are our hired girl's," responded the matron. "She believes all china should be eternally smashed.'

A Reasoner.

"Tommy," said Mrs. Figg, "you have not washed the back of your neck. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I don't see why I should be ashamed of it. I can't see it." "But other people can."

"They can't unless I turn my back on them. And you always told me it was impolite to do that."

Effect of Fear.

"Snakes kin charm birds, and no mistake," said the man with the ginger beard. "Leastwise, it is more of a skeer than it is anything like the bird gettin' stuck on the snake or anything that way. I know it by rescuin' a hen of mine oncet that wuz charmed by a black snake." "I s'pose her feathers turned gray in a

single night, eh?" asked the grocer. "Naw," said the man with the ginger beard. "But the aig she laid the next morning was petrified with the fright she'd

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Miles, wife of the coming head of the army, is a sister of Mrs. Don Cameron, and is Senator Sherman's favorite niece. Ismail Pasha, who is frequently heard of nowadays, is at Carlsbad at present, the Sultan having given him permission to go there to take the waters. The extled Khe dive has grown very old and very weak during the last few years.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, has made but one speech during his fifteen years of service in the Senate. Before he was sent to Washington he had the reputation in his own State of being a fine orator. He gave up being eloquent on account of a tendency to heart disease.

The most ancient books extant are the earthenware tablets from Nineveh. They are usually nine inches by six and an inch thick, though the sizes vary greatly. Each is covered with cuneiform characters, often very minute. The impressions were made, after which the plates were baked in a

Bjornson, the famous Norwegian author and politician, recently published a book, "New Stories," which has subjected him to much criticism. One of the stories is entitled "Absalom's Hair," and gives to the public, it is said, the secrets of a famwhose name is known to all Norway. The poet has been condemned by many people, but the book is being read by every

Irrigation is something new to the farmers of Iowa, but they are making a trial of it and seem likely to make it pay. Last year the melon and sweet potato crops on Muscatine island were shortened by the drought. The professional rainmaker of the Rock Island road tried to coax a shower from the brassy skies, but failed. This summer is a repetition of last, only worse, and the farmers have driven wells in groups into the sandy soil and to these groups have attached steam pumps, operated by portable engines. The result is water for the fields in good quantity. Dr. R. Baynes, of Rockland, Me., though ninety-nine years of age, is still strong and active and goes about the streets daily. He is vigorously opposed to tobacco, tea, coffee and liquors. He lives chiefly on

graham diet with fruits and vegetables, with the exception of potatoes. He drinks water, milk and chocolate, and seldom anything else. He has an almost full and perfect set of natural teeth, and, though he wears glasses, his sight is excellent, has not, except when away from home, slept on a bed or even on a mattress for over fifty years. He has a reclining chair of iron framework, over which he spreads a few comforters and blankets.

It is said of Alboni that she "warbled like a bird all day long." She used to sit in her garden and sing as she worked at lace making or some other feminine occupation, and the rent of the house adjoining her villa was raised a thousand francs because of the free musical entertainments thus furnished. In regard to her great size, her body became so unwieldy in her last years that she rose with difficulty from her chair, and usually had to be helped to rise. The great singer was so fond of the homely art of darning stockings that it was said she "would have darned stockings for the universe" if she had had time.

The day he was married his soul was And his face wore a happy smile As he noticed the very superior way His bride swept up the aisle.

But now that they're settled his soul is sad And he feels just as meek as a mouse As he sees the inferior manner in which His wife sweeps up the house. -New York Herald.

The Kaiser's Mad Drive. London Letter. The Bergen Post tells a remarkable

story of a mad drive taken by the Emperor recently from Voss to Stalheim. distance of about twenty-one miles, which he covered in two and a half hours, or two hours less than the usual time. The temperature was 96 degrees in the shade. The Emperor took the reins at the start and stopped but once on the way. The coachman told bystanders in Stalheim that it was the most terrible ride of his life, and that half the time he was sure he would never live to tell the tale. The pace was killing to the horses and he expected to see them go down at any moment in the last half hour. He added that all the money in the world would not induce him to go driving again with the Emperor.

Tut, Tut. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Physicians all agree that a woman should as much as practicable keep her legs on a level with the rest of the body; and occasional indu. ences in that mannish trick of placing them even higher would amazingly towards doing away with those

THE BLUE GLASS CURE

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHICH GEN. PLEASONTON STARTED IT.

He Raised Grapes in a Surprising Manner and Experimented with Animals-Statement of His Theory.

New York Sun. The death of Gen. Augustus James Pleasonton at Philadelphia last Thursday will recall vividly to many persons the famous "blue glass craze" that swept the length and breadth of this country about nineteen years ago. The craze also affected Europe, and was for several years discussed among

scientific men.

General Pleasonton had been a soldier, but left the army to practice law. He devoted a great deal of his time to scientific research and experiment, and in the course of his investigations got the idea that the blue of the sky must have some important effect upon living organisms of this earth. Tests of the alleged peculiar properties of blue light had been made some years before in Europe, but with unsatisfactory results. General Pleasonton made experiments with blue light at his farm at Overbrook, just outside Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1860 he erected a cold grapery eighty-four feet long, twenty-six feet wide and sixteen feet high at the ridge. The structure was finished in March of the following year. Then he busied himself in deciding the quantity of blue glass he needed. Too much would produce too great action, he thought, and militate as much against the success of the test as if too little were used. After computing the surface of the building, General Pleasonton concluded to insert blue glass panes in every eighth row, the other rows being of ordinary glass. He alternated the rows on opposite sides of the roof, so that in the daily course of the sun there would be a colored shaft of light on every leaf and twig in the building. The

sides and ends of the grapery were fitted with separated runs of violet glass. Soon after the building was completed twenty varieties of grape cuttings one year old were planted and they grew amazingly Four weeks after planting the inside of the roof and walls were covered with a healthy and luxurious growth of vine and foliage. There were no blemishes on any of the leaves or shoots, and the insects generilly found on grape vines were absent. General Pleasonton spoke to his friends of the promise given by his vines under the novel treatment, and early in September, 1861, the grapery was visited by Mr. Robert Buist, sr., a prominent agriculturist and grape grower. Mr. Buist was lost in admiration and amazement. He told the General that he had cultivated grape vines for forty years and had visited the finest vineries of Scotland and England, but never in his life had he beheld anything like the vines before him. He added that some other vines planted at the same time as those of General Pleasonton had attained a length of only five feet, while the vines matured under the colored glass were forty-five feet long and an inch in diameter one foot above the soil. SUCCESS WITH GRAPES.

The greatest of care was given to the vines, and in March, 1862, they began to bear. The number and promised size of the grape bunches were considered wonderful, and the individual grapes were enormous. The following September Mr. Buist returned to visit General Pleasonton, bringing with him a very successful grape grower who had heard of the marvelous progress of the vines. After a careful calculation the General was informed that his vines were laden with no less than 1,200 pounds of grapes. This was astounding to the visitors, as in countries where vines have been grown for many hundreds of years new vines require five or six years before they put forth a single cluster of grapes, whereas the blue-glass grapery was producing in seventeen months. The vines bore again in the season of 1863, and the yield, calculated by a comparison with the previous yield, was two tons of large The news of such wonderful forcing

spread to every agriculturist in the coun-

try. Many persons discredited the state-

ments. Nevertheless, the blue glass craze had begun, and blue glass graperies were constructed in many States with success. General Pleasonton received scores of letters of inquiry and congratulations and statements of marvelous results. His success with the grapes General Pleasonton to consider experiments with animal life. To this end he built a piggery on his farm, with the roof and three sides constructed of blue glass and plain giass in equal proportions. He then selected eight Chester county pigs of a promising litter and put four in the blue glass pen and four in an ordinary pen, where they would be subjected to the natural rays of the sun. The pigs were two months old. Those in the blue glass pen weighed 1671/2 pounds and those in the other pen 203 pounds. Each pig in the experimental inclosure was lighter than the lightest pig in the other. The pigs were cared for in the same manner and fed on the same measure of the same food by one man. They were kept in the pens from Nov. 3, 1869, until March 4, 1870, and were then weighed. It was found that three of the blue glass pigs had gained 398 pounds, whereas three in the natural pen had increased only 386 pounds. To offset this difference was the fact that the fourth sunshine pig had gained twenty-seven pounds on the fourth blue glass pig. The General explained this by saying that the latter was not in such good condition at the start as his rival. At any rate, the experiment was deemed highly successful, and further advanced the blue glass the-

General Pleasonton's next test was made on an Alderney bull calf, born Jan. 26, 1870, and so puny and feeble that it was not expected to live many days. The ant-mal was placed in the blue glass pen, and in twenty-four hours his feebleness began to diminish, and in a few days he was decidedly vivacious. Five days after birth the calf had grown noticeably. In fifty days he was six inches taller and had developed laterally in proportion. The calf experiment caused as much of a sensation as the grape and pig experiments. and skeptics began to waver. Blue glass

was in great demand, and agriculturists and experimenters of all kinds built blueglass houses and grew all sorts of things in them. Very soon General Pleasonton had a large and enthusiastic following. The daily papers published many accounts of what were claimed to be cures and improvements in health resulting from the use of sunlight filtered through panes of violet or blue glass. A woman who had been ill for a long time with some constitutional weakness was not only strengthened. but absolutely cured in a short time by sitting in blue light, and a man whose arm was crippled by rheumatism declared that he experienced almost immediate relief when the arm was thrust within the violet rays. A child that was not expected to live gained eighteen and a half pounds in four months, or an average of four and five-eighths pounds a month, from the blueglass treatment. General Pleasonton purchased a mule that had been in the army and had been rendered deaf by the discharge of artillery and rheumatic by exposure, and began experimenting with the animal. Panes of blue glass were arranged to cast rays on the mule's neck, head and shoulders all day. In a short time the mule recovered his hearing, and was relieved of the rheumatism. The removal of the deafness was explained by General Pleasonton as having been effected by electro-magnetic currents induced by the lights over the aud-BASIS OF THE THEORY.

General Pleasonton received so much encouragement that on Sept. 26, 1871, he applied for and received a patent on an "improvement in accelerating the growth of plants and animals." The blue-glass idea was then taken up by silk-worm growers in Italy, who found that, whereas 50 per cent, of the worms died ordinarily, of those reared under blue-glass screens only 10 per cent. perished. In May, 1861, General Pleasonton delivered before the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture a lecture on "The influence of the blue ray of the sunlight and of the blue color of the sky in developing animal and vegetable life, in arresting disease and in restoring health in acute and chronic disorders to human and domestic animals." The lecture was the result of experiments made from 1861

The basis of General Pleasonton's theory was the difference in the action of the various rays of the spectrum. In his lecture he said the sky was remarkably blue at the equator and in the Arctic regions, and the exuberance of vegetable growth in the region of the former and the rapid growth of vegetable life in the latter were said to be unequaled in any other portions of the globe. From this the lecturer said it would be easy to imagine the enormous influence exerted by the blue of the sky combined with the sun's white light and heat and the moisture of the regions. As an example of this influence General Pleasonton brought forth the subject of the green color of the leaves of plants. Blue

combined with yellow makes green, being darker when blue predominates and the reverse when yellow is in excess. When a seed is planted a white thread-like root emerges from its lower end. From the top of the seed protrudes a white swelling, which changes color as it approaches the surface of the soil. The swelling is the embryo leaf, which absorbs yellow from the earth, which latter is brown, being a combination of yellow and black. As the leaf gets into the influence of the blue sky it absorbs the blue light, which mixes with the yellow and forms green, light at first, but darker as the blue is exerted. Then, after the plant blossoms and goes to seed the blue in the leaves is eliminated and they become yellow, and, after absorbing the carbon of the plant, become brown and die. This shows, said the General, that the blue ray is the symbol of vitality and the yellow of decay and death,

Another phase of General Picasonton's theory was that blue light excites magnetism and electricity, by which carbonic acid gas evaporated from growing plants is decomposed and the oxygen thereof liberated, to be absorbed again in maturing the plant and stimulating the active energies into fullest development. He also held that if the blue light of the sky is not electro-magnetic in itself it induces electro-magnetism, and, applying it at the early spring time, when the sky is bluest, stimulates after winter's torpor to supply carbon and oxygen to plants and enhance their growth.

The lectures of General Pleasonton were collected and published in 1876, with some of the letters he had received. The book was printed in blue ink on tinted paper. as an experiment in avoiding the glare gaslight induces in ordinary ink and paper.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

An Order That Has Done Great Good-A Marvelous Growth.

New York Commercial Advertiser. "Not to be ministered unto, but to min-

To tread the ways Christ waiked before,

To bind earth's broken hearts and sore, To know Thee better, serve Thee more, We take Thy cross, our Lord and King.

To help the weary to Thy rest, To heal and comfort earth's distressed, To show the world we love Thee best,

We wear Thy cross, our Lord and King. "In His Name." This is the motto of the Order of King's Daughters, and in His name they live, and work, and bring happiness and comfort to thousands of suffer-

ing souls throughout the universe. The Order of King's Daughters has been established but a few years, having been founded in 1886, but no one can comprehend the marvelous work it has accomplished in that time. In every land upon which the sun shines its badge of the little silver cross is worn and its workers are doing good in His name.

The first and foundation principle of the order is the same that underlies every Christian organization established during the last ten years, "the development of spiritual life." The work was begun by the union of ten women who met in the house of Mrs. Margaret Bottome. Two of them, as well as Mrs. Bottome, Mrs. Isabel Charles Davis and Mrs. Mary Lowe-Dicknson, are still the most active officers of

the order. All of these women were desirous of testing the question as to whether union and co-operation for their own greater advancement in true Christian living and their usefulness in practical good works could be extended. They had no thought then of a world-wide organization. They hoped each to become the center of a better influence than had hitherto been exerted, and each the nucleus of a little group of friends that she might gather about herself, each one of whom would in turn become a similar nucleus of everwidening circles of influence.

For their badge they chose a little silver Maltese cross, and, recognizing the fact that many might not be able to buy this cross, they also made a purple ribbon the sign of the order. When the question of a name for the new sisterhood arose, one after another was suggested, till, when Mrs. Theodore Irving, one of the ten founders, mentioned the present name, it found the majority in its favor, and it was adopted. With the name, the watchword and the motto chosen, the next thing to do was to organize and frame a

constitution and by-laws. From the beginning of Jan. 13, 1886, there has grown an organization consisting, so far as is known, of over 200,000 members. scattered throughout every country on the globe. The growth of this order has proved two things; first, that its projectors had been right in the supposition that there were multitudes of women eager to make themselves of value to themselves and ot use to the world; and second, that what they needed was not stimulation in order to make them willing to work, but educa-tion in the world's needs and knowledge of the best methods of battling with its misery and sin.

The marvel is that the great number of women who become members of this order should have worked together in such harmony and accomplished such wonderful

Few people comprehend the vastness of the work of this order. It has undertaken more than a thousand different lines. One of the greatest missions will be to unite all denominations in one common field of labor. This has already been largely accomplished. For five years one branch of the order in this city, representing every Christian denomination, has worked to-gether in perfect unity. The platform of the order is so broad and simple it takes in all. It has proved to be the door through which thousands have entered the

Mrs. Isabel Charles Davis, secretary of the order, was one of the original circle, and has been identified with the work from its beginning. Since 1889 she has held the office of corresponding secretary of the order, and by appointment of the circle is also business manager. To a marked degree Mrs. Davis, as corresponding secretary, shows the true letter writer's gift, entering largely and sympathetically into her correspondent's need, and she has the gift of always doing the right thing to each person at the right time. This happy faculty is in constant exercise in the work she has to do, and words of counsel, of warning, of tender sympathy and of helpful instruction go to the ends of the earth from her lips and pen. Mrs. Davis has a heart big enough and kind enough to feel for and to try to help the suffering of all the world. With her kindness of heart, she combines good common sense, a vigorous constitution and splendid executive ability. She is, too, one of the finest women orators living. At the convention of the King's Daughters, held this week in Ocean Grove, Mrs. Davis's address, delivered in the large auditorium to an audience of 9,000 people, was a marvel of logic, eloquence and tenderness. Her voice is so clear and far-reaching that not one word of her speech was lost, and the audience seemed spellbound. Mrs. Davis's home life is most charming. She has two lovely daughters, who at present, with their mother, are stopping at Long Beach. Their musical talent and literary ability are of no mean order. The young ladies are quite the life of the social contingent of the re-

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, who is one of the order, is one of the foremost educators of the day and a great worker along the lines of philanthropic and educational work, She has been asked to accept the deanship of almost every one of the educational institutions in the country devoted to wom-She is a true-hearted woman, tender and poetic to a degree and is a very beautiful woman as well. She is a novelist, essayist and poet. Her novel, "Among the Thorns," is one of the leading romances of the day. Her last collection of poems published, "Eidelweiss," is known to all lovers of poetry, while her book setting forth her views on the order was repub lished in England by Lady Aberdeen. She is the only woman in the world honored by election to the deanship of the Denver University, where there are 800 students of both sexes. When she found she could not live in Denver on account of its great altitude she resigned the office. She was called back, but not being able to return they endowed the chair in her name as professor emeritus.

sort wherever they are

The presiding officers of the International League of King's Daughters are Mrs. Margaret Bottome, president; Mrs. Kate Bond, vice president; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, general secretary; Mrs. Margaret P. Barker, treasurer; Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, corresponding secretary; Miss Georgia H. Libby, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. William B. Skidmore, Mrs. Charles D'W. Bridgman, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, directors.

An Experienced Gardener.

Harper's Weekly. "Yes, it is true-I do want a gardener:

Kansas City Journal.

but have you ever had any experience?"
"Yes, sir. I've read about gardens, an' I've worked in gardens.' 'What garden have you worked in?" "I was a sweeper in the Madison-square garden, sir, during the horse show, sir,"

Never Missed Him.

Adlai has been at his home in Bloomington for a week and the country never

discovered it. Yet Adlai is the only Democrat in the country who has a presidential He Falls III. Philadelphia Press.

Senator Voorhees had been missing several days before anybody knew it. When anything real is going on Voorhees is never